5 MAI 1934

VOL. XV. - N° 5. May 1934.

League of Red Cross Societies

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES COLLECTION

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Headquarters :
2, Av. Velasquez, Paris 8e

Telegraphic Address :
Licross 37-Paris

The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization grouping together, for their peace-time activities, the National Societies of the following countries : Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chili, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Siam, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

The Red Cross the World Over . . 82

The League's Fifteenth Anniversary.
Life-Saving Anniversary.
The Indian Earthquake.
Pan-American Conference Resolution.
Courses for Instructors.
Red Cross in Nyassaland.
A Message of Peace.

The Common Task 84

News from the National Societies.

Red Cross Day in Great Britain . . 88

How the British Red Cross Society organizes its annual membership and fund-raising campaign.

Sir Claude Hill : A Memoir 89

A short biography of the League's former Director-General.

A Tribute to the Red Cross 90

Describing the presentation to the League of Red Cross Societies of the annual Life-Saving Prize.

Organizing for International Emergencies 91

An account of the third meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union.

In U. S. S. R. 93

An independent eye-witness describes how the Red Cross is organized in Soviet Russia, and what it is doing.

Are You Going to Tokyo? 95

Some facts and figures for prospective delegates to the XVth International Red Cross Conference. Recommended routes and dates of sailing.

League Headquarters Notes 98

Miscellaneous Items 99

Florence Nightingale International Foundation.
International Congress of Army Medical and Pharmaceutical Services.
A New Nightingale Committee in New York.
International Courses.

Book Reviews 100

XVth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE,
Tokyo, October 1934.

The League's Fifteenth Anniversary.

As I write this editorial for our Bulletin, the League of Red Cross Societies is passing into the sixteenth year of its existence. Fifteen years have elapsed since Mr. Henry P. Davison called together the founder Societies. Now this child of post-war idealism has grown to manhood with the broad horizon of a useful future stretching before it. The League has found its stride and goes steadily forward despite the present-day tendency to lay increased emphasis on "national values" and to stress less confidently the importance which attaches to ideals of international co-operation.

When the League was created in May 1919, Mr. Davison expressed the confident belief "that the manifestation which will be made through the League will result in the establishing of closer relationship, a better understanding and therefore a greater confidence in one another which must in turn result in better conditions and in increased happiness and contentment throughout the world."

The growth and widening of the League's usefulness has been a long and difficult process. The periods of readjustment, from post-war conditions to the present activities, have carried it through all stages of mass prosperity and mass distress, and its friends may well be grateful to its Chairman, Judge Payne, and to the long list of collaborators who have given their complete devotion to the ideal for which it stands.

The League's programme for more than ten years past has had as its aim the strengthening and extension of the Red Cross movement through creation of Red Cross Societies, giving stimulus and assistance to members in perfecting their organizations, and encouraging them to assume, and assisting them to discharge, extensive responsibilities in the field of Red Cross endeavour.

How far the League has met these great responsibilities can best be judged by the national Societies. Certainly the League has done its utmost in promoting the work of the Red Cross and in encouraging the activity of its members, many of which, before 1920, considered that in time of peace preparing for war was their chief concern. It can also be given the credit for bringing into being one-third of the present number of Red Cross Societies.

The League has tried to be a pathfinder as well as a doer. It has sought to point the way to improved technique in Red Cross work, to bring about through friendly suggestion and a co-operative and helpful attitude improvement in national activities. It has aimed through its conferences and meetings to encourage adventures in benevolence, enlisting minds and hands in the common good, to search out elements of leadership and to inspire new efforts.

The League belongs to the national Societies and it will thrive so long as it inspires their confidence and enjoys their co-operation. Through these elements it will continue to extend its sphere of influence, enhance its prestige, and increase its possibilities of action. Its representative character ensures a trustful exchange of ideas, enriching the spirit of the Red Cross, which swells beyond national, racial, and confessional boundaries.

It is this inspired and growing movement of good will through the Red Cross that the League seeks to foster, to concentrate and to make effective, not primarily for the eventuality of war, not solely for the needs of peacetime, but for all times and for all peoples. We may be sure of making a great contribution, and of rendering the Red Cross movement an ever-growing asset to humanity if we dedicate our entire energies to the task before us, keeping always in mind the fundamental purposes and ideals of the Red Cross.

Ernest P. Davison

Life-Saving Anniversary.

Last February, the American Red Cross celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its Life-Saving Service. Since the inauguration of the service in 1914, more than half a million life-saving certificates have been issued. The most rapid expansion of the service has taken place in the last four years, with more than 265,000 certificates awarded.

The first life-saving unit was established at Baltimore. With the entry of the United States into the World War, Red Cross life-saving instruction was adopted as part of the training of base hospital, ambulance and first-aid units. In 1920, the service was extended to women and girls, with emphasis on the training of junior life savers. The following year, the first of the annual life-saving institutes was held for the training of leaders for summer camps and Chapters; in this year, also, Red Cross life saving became a regular part of the physical training at the United States Naval Academy.

Authorized courses in Red Cross life saving are now available wherever there is a pool or beach. The year 1933 saw the largest life-saving gain in any one year: 78,795.

Life Saving Service has a companion in First Aid Service, in which another half million certificates have been issued to persons completing the prescribed courses.

The Indian Earthquake.

In response to the appeal launched by the international Red Cross organizations on behalf of the victims of the earthquake in Bihar and Orissa, the South African Red Cross Society opened a public subscription. The proceeds of this, amounting to £127 sterling, have been forwarded to the Indian Red Cross.

By an oversight, the Turkish Red Crescent Society's contribution of £250 was omitted from the list of donations published in the April issue of the BULLETIN.

Pan-American Conference Resolution.

Meeting in Montevideo on December 23rd, the Seventh International Conference of American States expressed, in the following resolution, its sense of the moral and practical value of the work of the Red Cross in all the countries of the American Continent:

WHEREAS the Red Cross movement is each year revealing itself as a factor of increasing importance, not only in the relief of suffering and the promotion of public health and welfare in the different American States, but also in emphasizing the solidarity which should unite nations in the field of humanitarian endeavour, and in giving expression to the ideal of fraternal sympathy and mutual comprehension inspiring men of good-will in all countries,

AND WHEREAS, since the Sixth International Conference of American States, very real and valuable services have been rendered by national Red Cross Societies throughout the American continent, both as devoted auxiliaries of the army medical services of the different States and in seconding the endeavours of Governments to bring aid and comfort to sufferers from catastrophes, from disease, and from the disastrous effects of the World Economic Crisis,

The Seventh International Conference of American States therefore RESOLVES:

(1) to direct the attention of the Governments of America to the importance of the services rendered by the Red Cross, both as health and relief agencies and—especially through the moral influence brought to bear amongst schoolchildren by the Junior Red Cross—as factors making for human solidarity, and to recommend that they extend effective support to their respective national Societies in the humanitarian work with which they are charged, and that they afford them the fullest facilities in connexion with their educational activities and in particular the international school correspondence of the Junior Red Cross;

(2) to recommend once more to the Governments of the American States to encourage and facilitate the holding of the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference, of which circumstances have necessitated the postponement, the meeting of which, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies, is desirable in the near future.

Courses For Instructors.

In view of the success attending its courses in training for Red Cross instructors in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick in past years, the American Red Cross has decided to renew them this summer. For this purpose it has enlisted the co-operation of four universities and colleges, as follows:

University of California, Los Angeles.	June 29th—August 10th.
Pennsylvania State College	July 2nd—August 10th.
Syracuse University, New York.	July 2nd—August 10th.
Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins .	July 7th—August 17th.

Full information in regard to these courses may be obtained on application to: Miss I. Malinde Havey, National Director, Public Health Nursing and Home Hygiene, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Mental Hygiene and the Red Cross.

In pursuance of their endeavours to mitigate human suffering in all its forms, several national Red Cross Societies have turned their attention to the treatment of mental deficients and neurasthenic subjects. The first move in this field was made by the Austrian Red Cross when, some years ago, it established a neuro-psychological clinic in Vienna, in collaboration with the Pestalozzi Committee. The Czechoslovak, Finnish and French Societies maintain follow-up services for neuropaths discharged from hospital, and treat abnormal children in their special clinics. The Red Cross health centre in Brussels houses the central dispensary of the Belgian League for Mental Hygiene. The Red Cross Societies of Japan, Luxemburg and Sweden also take an active part in the organization of mental hygiene propaganda in their respective countries.

The latest development in this direction is reported by the American Red Cross which, in April last, arranged a three-day course for social workers at St. Elizabeth's Psychiatric Hospital in Washington. The object of this course was to assist Home Service Workers to meet the everyday problems encountered in the course of their work among mentally diseased persons, whose numbers have greatly increased since the economic crisis. The facilities available for the treatment and care of mental disorders were shown, and the best methods of interviewing and treating patients were explained by the examining physicians at the several clinics visited.

Red Cross in Nyassaland.

Another link has been forged in the chain of Red Cross organizations encircling the African Continent by the recent formation of a branch of the British Red Cross Society in the Nyassaland Protectorate. This is the fourth such branch to be founded in Africa during the last two years.

A Message of Peace.

On December 25th last, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Chilian Red Cross addressed the following message, through the intermediary of the United Press, to all the countries of South America:

"On this the anniversary of the birth of Him who exhorted all men to love one another in universal brotherhood, the Chilian Red Cross—inspired by the ideal of charity which strives towards the mitigation of suffering—greets the Red Cross Societies of South America and speaks the word of peace.

"United by the spiritual bond between them, the South-American Societies will implant the idea of peace in the Bolivian and Paraguayan peoples and bring to an end the strife which is steeping in blood the soil discovered by Columbus and conquered by the Iberian race. They will help one another to use their wealth for the betterment of humanity, so that throughout South America may prevail the message: 'Peace to men of good-will, working for peace'."

BELGIUM

Flying Meetings for Red Cross

Four flying meetings have been arranged to take place in Belgium in the late Spring for the benefit of Red Cross funds. The first will be held at Liége on May 6th, the second at Ghent on May 20th, the third in Brussels on June 3rd, and the last at Antwerp on July 1st. The principal air "aces" of France and Belgium have promised to give displays of their skill at these meetings.

BRITISH EMPIRE

Progress of the Gold Coast

The Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society has just issued its first annual report, covering the year 1933. In a preface to the report, the Hon. Dr. D. Duff, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services of the Gold Coast Colony, pays the following tribute to the work of the new branch:

"One of the unfortunate results of the crisis in this Colony was the sharp set-back suffered in the growing Infant and Maternal Welfare work of the Government, and it became necessary, if this valuable branch of activity was to be kept fully alive, to seek for voluntary help outside Government.

"To Dr. Selwyn-Clarke the greatest credit must be given for his energy and foresight in founding the Gold Coast Branch of the Red Cross Society for the purpose of organizing this help. But for the movement thus begun by him, the Welfare Centres at Cape Coast and Sekondi would undoubtedly have had to close."

During 1933, the Central Committee met twice and the Executive Committee nine times. Among the many important decisions arrived at by the latter body were:

1. Approval of a scheme to raise £1,500 for a much-needed additional ward to relieve overcrowding at the Accra Maternity Hospital.
2. Approval of purchase of equipment and instruments for the Isolation Block at the Accra Maternity Hospital.
3. Approval of scheme for the installation of an X-Ray Plant at the Colonial Hospital, Kumasi.
4. Approval of proposal to obtain £2,000 to enable a lying-in ward to be constructed at the Welfare Centre and Children's Hospital, Kumasi, where no satisfactory provision for parturient mothers exists at present.
5. Approval of proposal to establish a cadre of trained midwives to be available for district work in Ashanti.
6. Approval of scheme for the construction of a Mothers' Shelter and Rest Room at the Children's Hospital and Welfare Centre, Accra.

All the above schemes were duly carried into execution.

A Red Cross Week was held throughout the Colony from April 2nd to 9th, 1933, and achieved highly satisfactory results, both from the point of view of disseminating a knowledge of the aims and objects of the Red Cross and from the purely financial aspect.

By the end of 1933, the number of Junior Red Cross Links established in the Gold Coast and its Dependencies had risen from nine to sixteen. The policy pursued was to encourage the formation of Links primarily in training colleges and teaching institutions so that the members could carry with them the ideals and teachings of the Red Cross to the schools to which they might be posted on graduation. Furthermore, care was taken to ensure that Links should be established only where continuity of effort could be secured and where there was a wholehearted desire to take part in service activities. The Links are proving very useful in carrying out public health propaganda among the people in the townships and villages.

Weighing centres were established in Accra, Adabraka, Christiansborg, Labadi and Teshie, at which advice was given to mothers on the care of their infants. The average monthly attendance was 1,328. A car was purchased for the use of health visitors and midwives at work in and around Accra. Other activities include social service among lepers and the provision of comforts for inmates of the leper settlements in the Accra and Kumasi districts, where efforts are being made to introduce handicrafts. Among the methods employed for the raising of funds are the organization of concerts, plays, cinema performances, cake and candy sales, football matches, fun fairs, dances, boxing competitions, and the collection and sale of empty bottles and jam jars.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Home Nursing Service

The Red Cross home nursing service, established some years ago for the benefit of inhabitants of densely-populated quarters of Prague, is proving so successful that two more nurses have had to be engaged, making a total of ten.

Last year, 756 applications for nursing care were received through welfare agencies, insurance companies, hospitals, public health institutions, the Red Cross, and private individuals. These involved 14,656 home visits, 4,404 visits to medical practitioners and institutions, and the transport of 238 persons to hospitals, clinics and doctors' surgeries. In 50 cases, the nurses took charge of the household during the illness or absence of the mother.

Mental hygiene occupies a prominent place in the activities of the service. One of the nurses has undergone special training in that branch of work, at home and abroad, and the head of the service went to England last July for the purpose of visiting mental hygiene institutions in London. The work consists in following up patients after their discharge from hospital. Between August 15th and October 20th, 1933, forty-six cases were regularly visited.

DANZIG

Change of officers

The Danzig Red Cross has notified the League Secretariat of the appointment of Senator Dr. Kluck as President of the Society, in place of Dr. Ziehm, who has retired. Dr. Ferber has been re-elected Secretary General.

FRANCE

Busy French Juniors

During the academic year 1933-34, courses in Hygiene and Emergency Aid were arranged by the French Junior Red Cross in a number of girl's schools in Paris, and proved so popular that requests were received from several teachers in the provinces for the organization of similar courses in their own schools. During the summer holidays, one school girl wrote as follows to Junior headquarters:

"Since I came to the country, I have had many opportunities of utilizing the knowledge gained in the courses : two motor-cycle accidents, as well as fainting fits, cuts, burns, and other mishaps : The people here have formed the habit of calling upon me in such emergencies, and I am very proud of the fact."

From the beginning of December, 1933, to the end of January, 1934, parcels of clothing, books and toys flowed in a continual stream into the Paris headquarters from Juniors in every corner of France, and were distributed to sick, needy and orphaned children in institutions all over the country. Many of the garments had been made by the Juniors themselves. This is typical of what is being done, on a smaller scale, all the year round, In many regions, whole families are being maintained by the local Juniors.

Certain school groups in provincial towns are acting as godmothers to pupils of primary schools in poor districts of Paris, writing to them at frequent intervals and sending them gifts at Christmas, Easter and during the summer holidays. A Red Cross nurse recently sought the assistance of the French Junior Red Cross in finding "godparents" for the tiny inmates of a sanatorium at Font Romeu (Pyrénées), all of whom were either orphaned or abandoned. A notice was accordingly inserted in the December issue of the French Junior Red Cross magazine, and, by December 15th, twentysix of the little invalids had been provided with godfathers and godmothers and, for the first time in their lives, began to receive letters, books, playthings and sweetmeats of their own.

A Girls' College in Paris runs a holiday camp in a forest a few miles out of the capital, where over three hundred children have been restored to health. Former pupils of the college take turns in superintending the camp.

A group at Sidi-bel-Abbès (Algeria) has achieved wonders in the matter of aid to local child welfare institutions, and sent seven children to the French mountains for several months. The section at Enghien-les-Bains (near Paris) is described in the annual report of the French Junior Red Cross as a model group; it has assumed all-the-year-round responsibility for maintaining twelve children in a preventorium, or in the mountains, and, for eight years past, has had an "adopted daughter" entirely dependent upon it. The Juniors of Montauban have succeeded in collecting a sum of money sufficient to send 55 children to a preventorium for several months.

Letters have been received by the headquarters of the Junior Red Cross in Paris from teachers all over the country testifying to the happy influence exercized on their pupils by the movement.

French Juniors are exchanging correspondence with school children in twenty-nine different lands. This record is surpassed by only two other countries: U. S. A. with 32, and Japan with 31.

Dispensary at a Fair

When the "Foire du Trône" takes up its stand on the Cours de Vincennes the Parisians know that spring has at last arrived. This year's Fair, however, differs from its predecessors in that it has been provided, through the kind offices of the S. S. B. M. (French Red Cross), with a dispensary for the medical care of the caravan-dwellers and their children. With an eye to local colour, the Society has installed its dispensary in a caravan. The initiative is proving immensely popular and the nurses engaged in this work are having a busy time.

GERMANY

First Aid on High Ways

In Germany, first aid on highways forms part of the general relief service, though it has not yet been possible to establish a complete network of road posts. Among the organizations responsible for succouring the victims of road accidents, the German Red Cross holds the first place. Most of the posts on the German highways owe their existence to the Red Cross which has established such posts, staffed by Samaritans, along the majority of the principal roads. The remainder belong to the automobile clubs.

The German Government is at present considering plans for the laying of new roads and has set up a special department to organize highway first aid along uniform lines. The German Red Cross has already offered its collaboration to the competent authorities for the systematic development of highway first-aid services throughout the country.

GREAT BRITAIN

Ambulance Service

Last year, again, the number of persons killed or injured in road accidents in Great Britain showed an increase over previous years.

The total number of persons killed or injured in England and Wales was 205,035, an increase of 10,393 compared with the figures for 1932. Five hundred and sixty casualties a day obviously afford ample scope for First Aid and ambulance work.

The report of the Home Service Ambulance Committee of the Joint Council of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society for 1933 states that 120,343 persons were transported in the Home Service ambulances last year. No fewer than 1,306,791 cases have been carried since the service was started in 1919. Having regard to the extent to which it has developed, road accident work alone would have justified the setting up of this Ambulance Service. Every year shows a steady increase in the number of First Aid posts on the British highways and in the number of injured persons receiving treatment in them. There are now 153 posts equipped by the Committee, and 169 ambulances affiliated to the Service.

The Home Service Committee also maintains a mobile X-Ray Unit for the benefit of persons too ill to be removed from their homes.

The unit was recently re-equipped with the most modern apparatus, and results have fully justified the expense incurred. A considerable increase was recorded last year in the number of calls on the X-Ray Unit. Not only has this Service been welcomed by the medical profession for private patients, but Cottage Hospitals too—whose finances do not permit of the installation of permanent apparatus—appreciate being able to make use of a Unit such as this.

Some Activities of Junior Links A Junior Link in a school in Cambridge recently organized a "Pound Day" in aid of the local Waifs and Strays Home, to which the members contributed apples, jam, raisins, vegetables and groceries. The same group gave an entertainment last summer, by which enough money was raised to send two poor children away for a holiday. Each year, at Christmas, the school decorates six Christmas trees, which the police take round in an ambulance to specially deserving families.

A Link in a girls' school at Gloucester holds courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing and Hygiene; one hundred and five members passed the Elementary First Aid examination last December. In the case of a Link in a London school, each member on enrolment is required to write down her self-chosen obligation as to service, whether this be a weekly contribution for "Mary" (the Link's adopted crippled friend), or some duty in connexion with the health and good order of the school. This obligation is known only to the member and her teacher, who keeps a record of its fulfilment.

Just before Christmas, the members of a Link at Bury St. Edmunds ran a Jumble Sale, which realized thirty shillings for the town's Needy Children's Fund. A Link in Edinburgh gave a Christmas party to crippled children. Forty-one girls belonging to this group entered for a Home Nursing examination in December, and all passed. An Irish Link in Belfast has formed a "No Litter" Club, the members of which undertake to keep their homes and the schoolhouse free from dirt and rubbish.

Activities common to the majority of the British Links are the organization of courses in First Aid and Home Hygiene, the sending of comforts to sick persons in institutions, the "adoption" of crippled children, and the collection of tinfoil for the hospitals.

ICELAND

General Activities The Red Cross of Iceland has developed a remarkably complete programme of work, especially in the direction of public health and rural hygiene. Regular courses in First Aid and Home Hygiene are given during the autumn and winter months in town and country, and are very well attended.

For many years past, the Society has maintained a public health nurse at Sandgeroi during the fishing season, no other medical care being available in this isolated spot. The Red Cross is now considering plans for the erection of a small hospital and shower-baths for the Sandgeroi fishermen, and funds are being collected for this purpose. It is noteworthy that the fishermen themselves have contributed generously to this fund.

A children's magazine UNGA ISLAND (Young Iceland) has been acquired by the Icelandic Red Cross for the purpose of spreading a knowledge of public health, hygiene and sanitation among the youth of the nation. The Society is working out a scheme for providing baths for children of pre-school age.

A new motor-ambulance has recently been purchased, and will be utilized for conveying patients from near-by villages to Reykjavik for treatment.

Red Cross "Day" in Iceland is held on Ash Wednesday, when Red Cross buttons are sold in the streets of the principal towns and villages, and appeals are launched to the public through the press to provide funds for the Society's work.

INDIA

Health Scheme for School Girls A scheme is being set on foot by the Indian Junior Red Cross for safeguarding the health of schoolgirls. Two years ago, a survey was made by the Punjab Branch of what was being done in other countries in this direction, and an investigation was undertaken into the conditions prevailing in various girls' schools in different parts of the province. Based on these findings, an experimental health scheme was carried out in the girls' schools of Simla during the summer of 1932. The experiment was so successful that it was decided to extend it to five schools in Lahore.

The doctor and the school nurse visit each of the schools in turn, spending two hours daily on the work. In two schools, the nurse examines all the pupils; in the others, she makes a more rapid health survey, but in both cases she gives short health talks to stimulate the interest of teachers and pupils.

Before treatment is undertaken by the school nurse, permission is sought from the parents. The treatment of minor ailments is carried out by the nurse under the doctor's guidance. More serious cases are recommended for removal to hospital and given a letter by the doctor for this purpose.

It is found that the school teachers are deeply interested in the work. Each headmistress is given a copy of the Junior Red Cross Manual, and copies of the Red Cross Health Rules are hung up in the class-rooms. Those children whom the doctor, on subsequent visits, finds trying to carry out these rules are enrolled as Junior Red Cross members and given the Junior badge.

The interest of parents has also been aroused and the object of health inspections is being explained to them at special parents' gatherings held at the schools.

ITALY

Publications Policy Since January 1934, the review of the Italian Red Cross has been appearing in a new and more ambitious form. The publications policy has been entrusted to a committee directed by Senator Ettore Marchiafava, under whose guidance "Croce Rossa" is on the way to becoming a notable scientific journal as well as a bright and entertaining Red Cross magazine.

JAPAN

Mobile Eye Clinic

Following the example of the Polish Red Cross, the Nagasaki Committee of the Japanese Red Cross last year tried the experiment of a travelling clinic for the treatment of trachoma. In addition to the treatments undertaken, the doctors attached to the clinic also gave lectures, illustrated with films and slides. Two tours were undertaken, each of five days' duration, and the attendance at the consultations was so great that, one day, no fewer than 869 patients were treated. The cost of each tour worked out at less than 1,000 Yen.

NETHERLANDS

Fund-Raising Activities

The collections organized throughout Holland last year on Red Cross "Day" enriched the funds of the Netherlands Red Cross by 37,000 Florins. In January, 1934, the Society arranged a musical soirée at The Hague, which produced a net profit of 2,016 florins.

Blood Transfusion

The Amsterdam Committee of the Netherlands Red Cross has now organized a blood transfusion service, and has notified all the doctors and specialists of the town that its volunteers are at their disposal for this purpose. Several calls have already been made on the service. A similar organization exists at Arnhem, and the Schiedam committee is collecting funds for the same object.

A Soirée at Hilversum

The Hilversum Committee arranged a cinematographic performance last February, in the course of which films were projected showing the activities of the Netherlands Red Cross and the organization of the Austrian Red Cross sanatorium at Grimmenstein. The chairman of the local committee delivered a lecture on the peace-time work of the Red Cross.

NORWAY

A Maternal Hygiene Office

In 1932, the Alesund branch of the Norwegian Red Cross conceived the idea of establishing a Maternal Hygiene Office where destitute young women could come for advice on questions of sexual hygiene, ante-natal precautions and child welfare. In the absence of funds for this purpose, it formed a company with a capital of 3,000 Kronen, the Red Cross taking 297 of the shares, and on October 1st, 1933—all the capital having by then been subscribed—the clinic opened its doors, under the ægis of the Faculty of Medicine.

The purpose of the Office is purely advisory; no treatment is given, though, if necessary, the clients are sent on to the appropriate hospitals and dispensaries. Sanitary articles, paper patterns and baby-linen made in the Red Cross workrooms are sold at the clinic at a very low price, and child welfare manuals are distributed free of charge to expectant mothers. A nurse gives practical demonstrations of infant care.

By thus advising and helping young, inexperienced women without means—many of whom are prematurely worn out by continual childbearing—the Red Cross hopes to save them from the dangerous practices of charlatans and unscrupulous midwives. The clinic does not hesitate, in certain cases, to teach modern methods of birth control.

SPAIN

The Cordova Sanatorium

On January 31st last, the Spanish Red Cross inaugurated its new sanatorium at Cordova. The institution is conceived on the most up-to-date lines, and the operating theatre, laboratory and electrotherapic installation are models of their kind.

One of the wings contains a ward for men and a ward for women, each with a large verandah for convalescents; this wing is reserved for free patients. Another wing is occupied by paying patients; the upper floor is reserved for well-to-do invalids, while those who can pay a small sum each day are accommodated on the lower floor.

UNITED STATES

Annual Convention

The American Red Cross held its annual convention this year from April 9th to 12th, and upwards of a thousand delegates, representing Red Cross units or Chapters in all parts of the United States and its possessions, were present in Washington for that event. The meetings were devoted, as usual, to reviewing the Society's achievements during the year and discussing general and local problems. There were several Junior Red Cross delegates, who met in separate session and took part in certain of the plenary sessions. Among the speakers were Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, the Hon. Miss Frances Perkins, U. S. Secretary of Labour, and the Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, head of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which is providing aid and employment for millions of crisis sufferers. Mlle Lucie Odier, Member of the International Red Cross Committee, also attended and addressed the delegates at the Convention banquet.

Wider Field for Juniors

Members of the American Junior Red Cross have, for many years, been actively participating in the War Service programme through their service to patients in Government hospitals. It has now been suggested that the older pupils in enrolled high schools should be given an opportunity to undertake non-professional duties in the Home Service office of the Red Cross. This work might, at first, take the form of answering the telephone, doing odds and ends of clerical work, assisting volunteers in packing garments, arranging flowers, papers and magazines in the waiting room, distributing plants and flowers to invalids, etc., Later on, if the Juniors show particular adaptability, judgment and comprehension, they might be assigned to service in a more personal form, such as caring for the children of clients for short periods while the mother rests or attends to personal business; letter writing for clients unable to read and write; reading to invalids, etc.,

All these duties would of course, be performed out of school hours.

RED CROSS DAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE idea of holding an annual "Red Cross Day" in Great Britain took birth at the British Empire Red Cross Conference of 1930. It was then decided that, so far as possible, the campaign should be held each year simultaneously in all parts of the Empire on May 12th, the anniversary of Florence Nightingale's birth.

In the United Kingdom, where the majority of the hospitals and other healing institutions are dependent for their support on public generosity, it is obvious that a special effort is needed to strike the imagination of the man in the street, who, more often than not, knows little or nothing of the rôle of the Red Cross apart from war-time.

This year, for the second time in succession, the British Red Cross devoted the March number of its quarterly review to plans and suggestions for the organization of "Red Cross Day". The 1933 "Day" having been the most successful on record, a pictorial account is given of some of its most characteristic episodes. One photograph shows a motor-van transporting a Red Cross welfare centre in full swing; in another may be seen Red Cross nurses soliciting the contributions of passers-by towards the laying out of a "mile of pennies" on the pavement. Shopkeepers vied with each other in paying original tribute to the Red Cross. The fishmonger who arranged a large Red Cross, picked out in prawns against a white background made up of what appear to be the reverse sides of lemon soles, is run very close by the fruiterer whose window is occupied by an enormous Red Cross emblem composed of red and white apples.

In a foreword, it is pointed out that "Red Cross Day" is something more than an occasion for raising funds or a means of directing public attention to Red Cross work and aims. It serves, first and foremost, as a reminder to all who serve the movement of the ideals for which the Red Cross stands.

Three posters have been adopted for this year's campaign. The first represents a Red Cross stretcher-bearer holding aloft the Red Cross flag, and, standing behind him, a volunteer nurse. The second consists of a foreshortened Red Cross upon which is superimposed a statue of "The Lady of the Lamp". The third describes the objects of the Red Cross in the words of Article 25 of the League of Nations Covenant.

A section of the special number, under the heading "RED CROSS PUBLICITY", gives a number of useful hints as to the best way of approaching newspaper editors and preparing material for Press use. Another chapter, entitled "SIMPLE ANSWERS TO PLAIN QUESTIONS", is designed to enable canvassers to give an adequate reply to queries addressed to them by members of the public. This is also the main object of the "POINTS FOR SPEAKERS".

The "NOTES FOR LECTURERS" contain all the information needed for building up one or several lectures on the Red Cross. They are classified under seven headings:

I. The Origin of the Red Cross.
II. The League of Red Cross Societies.
III. History of the British Red Cross.
IV. Organization of the British Red Cross.
V. Present Work of the British Red Cross.
VI. The Junior Red Cross.
VII. The Red Cross in the Empire.

Item V describes how the British Red Cross is rendering service in different parts of the country in the form of First Aid, Nursing, Dispensaries for Hop-pickers and for members of the Yarmouth Fishing Fleet, Instruction in First Aid and Home Nursing, Assistance for Hospitals (working parties, clerical work, out-patient canteens, etc.), Orthopædic Clinics, Air Ambulance Service, Child Welfare Centres, Medical Supply Depôts, Health Lectures in Rural and Slum Areas, Blood Transfusion Service, Hospital Library Service, and the Treatment of Rheumatism.

Under the heading of "HINTS TO ORGANIZERS", the following recommendations are to be found:

The proprietors and editors of all LOCAL NEWSPAPERS should be interviewed; progress of the movement given to the papers as items of news interest.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS should be asked to release members of their staff to sell flags on May 12th.

Proprietors or managers of HOUSES OF ENTERTAINMENT should be asked to throw the date of the Flag Day on the screen; to allow a speaker in the intervals of performances, and to permit flags to be sold in the building.

SHOPKEEPERS should be asked to display posters in their windows and on their vans for at least a week before May 12th.

LEAFLETS giving a short, plain statement are very useful for distribution at meetings. (Here follows the description of three leaflets available for this purpose). Local desiderata may be borne in mind in distributing one or the other, or all three. In some places the value of the Red Cross from the international aspect may be usefully stressed; in others, the national character of the work is the chief interest.

The reference to flags may be somewhat obscure to readers outside Great Britain; it should therefore be explained that appeals for charitable objects in the British Isles usually take the form of selling tiny buttonhole flags.

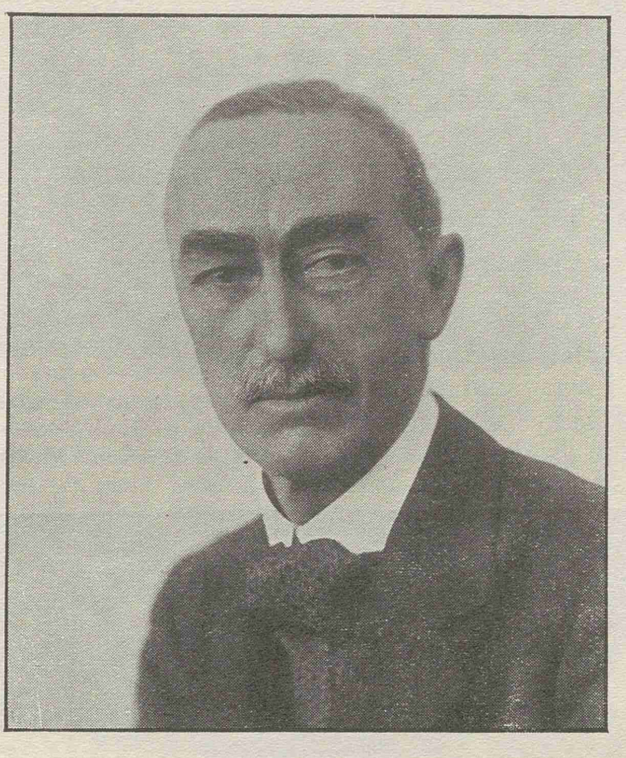
The system, adopted last year, of using Book Markers—printed over with salient facts relating to the Red Cross—for the acknowledgment of contributions is particularly useful, since the markers, with their reminder of the Red Cross, tend to be kept long after the actual "Red Cross Day" has been forgotten.

SIR CLAUDE HILL

A MEMOIR

SIR Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Honorary Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies, died at his home in Dulwich on Friday, April 20th.

The disappearance of Sir Claude Hill, at the age of 67, inevitably awakens memories of the early days of the League of Red Cross Societies. Sir Claude brought to the international work of the Red Cross the fruit of over thirty years administrative and diplomatic experience in India. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1887. From 1915 to 1920, when he retired, he was a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.



The Late Sir Claude H. HILL, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

Sir Claude came to Geneva in the spring of 1921 to attend the Xth, International Red Cross Conference as the representative of the Indian Red Cross. He had played a predominant part in bringing that Society into existence during the war—having personally drafted and steered through the Indian Legislative Assembly the Indian Red Cross Act of 1920—and was its first President.

The Indian Red Cross had been one of the first, apart from the Founder Societies, to join the League in 1919. Two years later, when Sir Claude paid his first visit to Geneva, he found a situation which caused anxiety; the Director General, Sir David Henderson, was desperately ill; M. Rappard had just resigned the Secretary Generalship in order to take an important post in the Secretariat of the League of Nations; and Mr. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the Board of Governors, was ill in New York waiting for the doctors to diagnose what proved to be a fatal malady.

General Henderson, who had a soldier's capacity for taking prompt decisions in emergency, decided, during the few days that the Xth Conference lasted, that Sir Claude Hill was the man for the place left vacant by Dr. Rappard's resignation. The appointment was made almost at once, and Sir Claude had no sooner arrived in Geneva than he found himself called upon to take virtually complete charge of the League's affairs. General Henderson's condition showed an alarming change for the worse, and when he died in August 1921, the full burden of responsibilities fell upon the shoulders of Sir Claude Hill. The burden was all the heavier because Mr. Davison was by this time also a dying man.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the services rendered to the League by Sir Claude Hill during the first year of his association with it. He faced the problems with undaunted courage and consummate ability and he was able to present to the General Council of the League, which met in March 1922, a programme of activity which commended itself to the unanimous approval of the delegates.

From the beginning Sir Claude maintained that the League could become an important permanent factor in the life of its Member Societies only if the Societies, through their representatives on the Board of Governors, took real responsibility for its policy. It was with this in view that he proposed and carried amendments to the Articles of Association which gave each Member Society a seat on the Board of Governors, provided for an Executive Committee to act on the Board's behalf in the intervals between its meetings, and placed the headquarters office under the statutory supervision of the Chairman of the Board.

Sir Claude resigned in 1926 in order to take up the Governorship of the Isle of Man. His Red Cross interest, however, by no means ended with his resignation. Before he had been a year in the Isle of Man he had so far imparted his own enthusiasm to the leaders of local opinion that he was able to set up a Central Council Branch of the British Red Cross in the island. He also remained in touch with the League through his acceptance of the invitation of the Indian Red Cross to serve as its representative on the Board of Governors; and in this capacity he attended a number of meetings of the Board. His last appearance at a League meeting was in October 1932 when he played a leading part in the deliberations

of the Board of Governors and showed that his belief in the League's mission and his interest in the League's affairs were as keen as ever.

The sympathy of all who were associated with Sir Claude Hill in Red Cross work will go out to Lady Hill and to his son and daughters.

Sir Claude Hill once said that he believed that the test of a man's career should be where he could honestly survey the years behind him and say that he had lived a useful life. Nobody could deny to Sir Claude Hill's career the designation of usefulness, which is the term he would himself have been best pleased to see applied to it. He served his country well, first in India and then in the Isle of Man, for over forty years altogether. His service to the Red Cross extended from the time of his first association with the Indian Red Cross during the war until his death. He was not only a useful man: he created useful institutions. It would be difficult to find a worthier epitaph.

A TRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

AWARD OF LIFE-SAVING PRIZE TO THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

With the sanction of the President of the French Republic, the annual "Grand Prix d'Honneur" of the French and International Life-Saving Federations has been conferred this year on the League of Red Cross Societies in recognition of the services rendered by its fifty-eight member Societies to the cause of suffering humanitary.

The presentation was made in the course of a special ceremony held at the Ministry of the Interior in Paris on March 25th, under the personal auspices of M. Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior. Messrs. Conill and Yamanouchi, vice-chairmen of the League's Board of Governors, attended on behalf of the League.

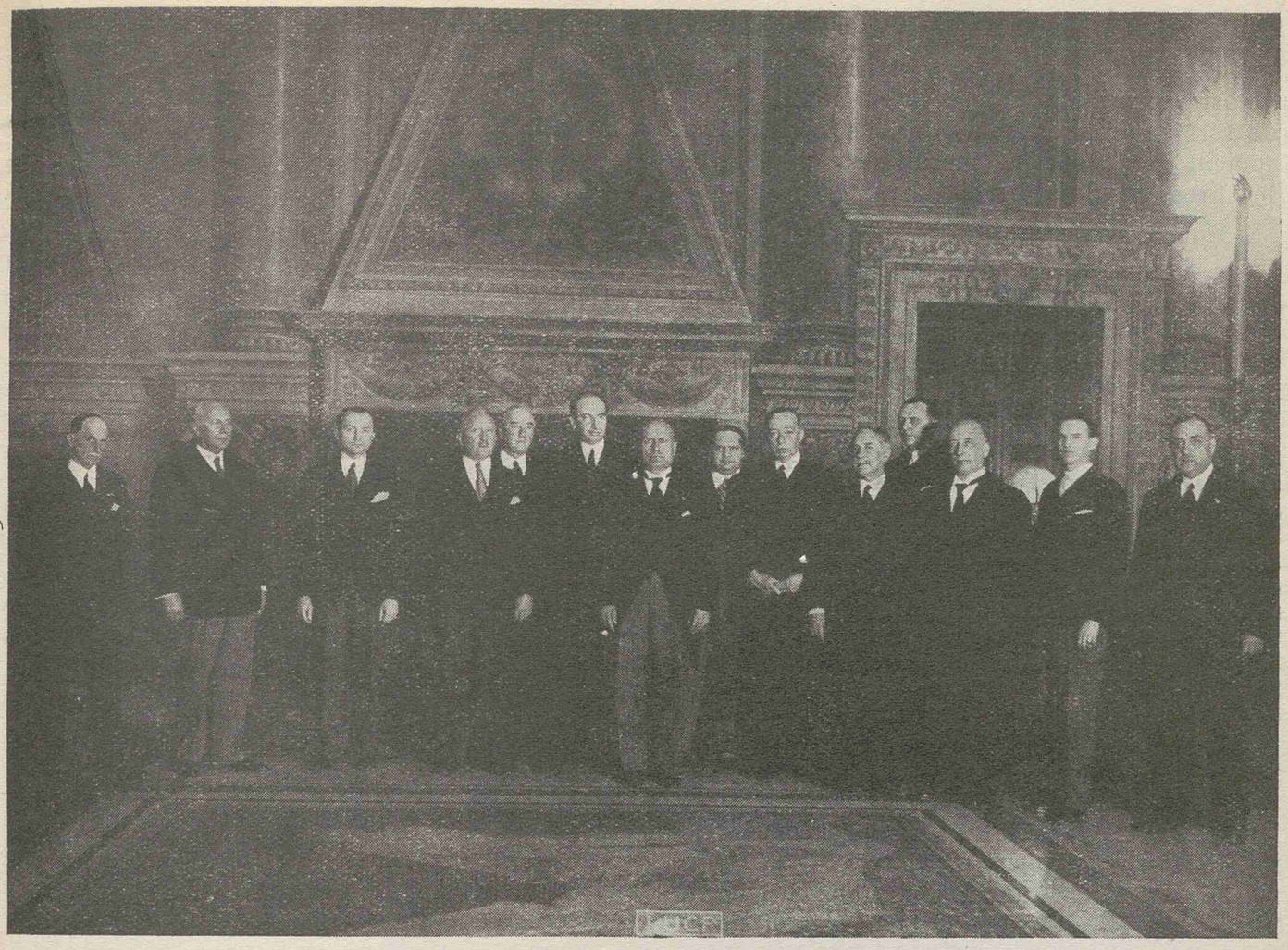
In taking possession of the trophy—a magnificent bowl of blue and gold Sèvres porcelain— Señor Conill voiced the League's appreciation of the tribute paid to the Red Cross. He said:

"It was with deep gratification that the representatives of the League of Red Cross Societies learned of the intention of the National Life-Saving Federation to manifest, in so generous a manner, its regard for the contribution which the League is endeavouring to make, through its member Societies, towards combating human suffering. Born of the evils which overwhelmed the world as a consequence of the Great War, the League today has a membership of 58 national Red Cross Societies. Naturally, it has followed with the keenest interest the admirable work being performed by certain groups in the safeguarding of human life. The national Red Cross Societies in every country are manifesting a growing interest in this activity; many of them, in countries where no other life-saving organization exists, have formed groups of their own. Others are collaborating with the national bodies engaged in this work with a view to avoiding duplication of effort and ensuring effective organization.

"The Red Cross, Life-Saving! These twin conceptions demand, on the part of those who are prepared to translate them into action, a supreme degree of self-sacrifice, energy and faith. That is why their paths run parallel.

"In these circumstances, it is only natural that the League of Red Cross Societies and the National Life-Saving Federation should have established close cooperative relations. When the International Life-Saving Congress met at Trouville in 1929, the French Federation was good enough to invite the League to send a delegation. Since that time, the League has been privileged to lend its collaboration to the French National Life-Saving Federation in carrying out the mandate entrusting it with the administration of the International Life-Saving Federation for a period of years.

"The gift of this magnificent bowl will be notified by us to the member Societies of the League, who will be deeply touched by this generous token of the Federation's interest in their common task. In their name, I beg the Federation to accept the gratitude of the League for this flattering award, which it regards, not only as a mark of encouragement, but above all as a consecration of the spirit of harmonious collaboration which can and should exist between all institutions having adopted as their ideal the mitigation of human suffering".



From left to right: Marquis THEODOLI, Italian Red Cross; M. E. CLOUZOT, International Red Cross Committee; M. NISOT, League of Nations; Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT, Secretary-General, League of Red Cross Societies; Mr. A. MAUDSLAY, British delegate; Marquis de LILLERS, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the I. R. U.; H. E. Signor MUSSOLINI; Senor Parra PEREZ, Venezuelan Minister in Rome; Col. DRAUDT, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the I. R. U.; Senator G. CIRAOLO, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the I. R. U.; M. PETERSEN, League of Red Cross Societies; Prof. WERNER, Vice-President, International Red Cross Committee; M. DE ROUGÉ, League of Red Cross Societies; Dr. D. ROMANO, Ministry of Public Works, Rome.

ORGANIZING FOR INTERNATIONAL EMERGENCIES

Third Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union

WHEN the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union terminated its second meeting in Paris last October, it was agreed that Rome should be selected for the next session. Senator Ciraolo's invitation to his colleagues to meet in the Italian capital was welcomed as an opportunity to pay an appropriate tribute to the promoter of the Union and to his country.

The Executive Committee of the Union accordingly assembled at the Ministry of Public Works, in Rome, on March 21st, 1934, and worked for three days.

The hospitality extended by the Italian Government and its active participation in the work of the meeting were a welcome manifestation of the real interest with which the Union is regarded by the Italian authorities. The members of the Committee had the privilege of being received in private audience by H. E. Signor Mussolini, at the Palazzo Venezia. The members of the Executive Committee and the representatives of the International Red Cross bodies were introduced by Senator Ciraolo, and the Marquis de Lillers, in thanking the Duce for the welcome extended to him and to his colleagues, emphasized the importance of the encouragement thus given by the Italian Government to those who have assumed the heavy responsibility of directing the work of the International Relief Union during the initial phase of its existence. The Marquis de Lillers, speaking of the part to be played by the Red Cross in the work of the Relief Union, expressed his gratification at the Union's recognition of the fact that the Red Cross is today one of the greatest spiritual forces in the world. World conditions today demand that all the talents and all the energies available should be devoted to the service of humanity, and it will be of the

utmost value if the International Relief Union can furnish an additional stimulus to the development of the active moral force which the Red Cross represents.

Signor Mussolini said:

" I have followed from the beginning the work on which you are engaged. M. Ciraolo has kept me in touch with developments. The purpose you have in view is to prevent waste of time, effort and material in disaster relief work. To achieve this will be a long, delicate, and difficult business, for there is a vast difference between a theoretical conception and its practical application. Today, however, the organization for the purpose has been set up, and it is for you, who are the leaders of the International Relief Union, to make the Union an effective and useful body. You may be proud and happy to undertake such a task, for the Union stands for the ideal of world unity—an ideal which elevates the individual and gives value to his life and work. You have had difficulties to overcome, but the Union is today a concrete reality. I wish you success in your work which must be inspired by the words of the Roman poet: 'Homo sum: nihil humani a me alienum.' This is, and must remain, the device of the International Relief Union. "

Senator Ciraolo took the Chair at the meeting, and the other members present were: the Marquis de Lillers (France) and Colonel Draudt (Germany), Vice-Chairmen; H. E. Señor Parra Perez (Venezuela), and Mr. Algernon Maudslay (Great Britain). Senator François (Belgium) and M. Delta (Greece) were unable to attend. The representatives of the International Red Cross bodies were Professor Werner, Vice-President of the International Red Cross Committee, assisted by M. E. Clouzot; and Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, assisted by M. Petersén and M. de Rougé. M. Nisot attended to represent the Secretary General of the League of Nations.

The first business before the Committee arose out of the resignation of M. Delta, who had announced that he found it impossible to continue his membership of the Executive Committee of the Union. Regret was expressed at Mr. Delta's decision, and Count Potocki, President of the Polish Red Cross—one of the substitute members elected in Geneva last July—was unanimously chosen to replace M. Delta.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented and approved, and the Executive Committee next considered the action taken by the Union in connexion with the Indian earthquake in January. Mr. Maudslay made a detailed report on this subject, and the action taken by Senator Ciraolo and by Mr. Maudslay —which enabled the Union to give effective and deeply appreciated help to the earthquake sufferers—was unanimously approved.

Perhaps the most important of the questions of the agenda was the discussion of a draft "Mobilization Plan" laying down the action to be taken by each of the constituent elements of the Union when a disaster occurs on a scale which necessitates international relief action.

The next point on the agenda was the report to be made by the Union to the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo next October. This report will be laid in connexion with question 7 on the agenda of the Conference: THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF UNION. THE ROLE OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS BODIES IN THE WORKING OF THE UNION. Its importance lies in the fact that this report will formulate, for the information of the Governments and Red Cross Societies of the world, the views of the Executive Committee of the Union regarding its co-operation with the Red Cross bodies which have offered the Union their free co-operation. The report will accordingly define, in the most explicit terms, the circumstances in which the Union will come into play. It will describe the lines upon which they should proceed in order to prepare themselves in normal times for the work to be done when a disaster occurs, and will explain how the Executive Committee envisages their participation in relief operations when a great catastrophe occurs.

After hearing Colonel Draudt's report on the question of experts for the I. R. U., the Executive Committee nominated the following experts, at the suggestion of their respective Red Cross Societies :

Bulgaria	M. St. N. Laftchieff.
Czechoslovakia	Dr. H. Pelc.
France	M. J. Brisac.
Germany	Dr. Ruppert.
Greece	M. Negroponte.
Yugoslavia	M. Stevan Parlovitch. (M. L. Mihailovitch and Dr. T. Djourdjevitch, substitutes).

Dr. Domenico Romano had already been nominated for Italy at the previous meeting of the Executive Committee.

Among the other decisions taken should be noted the appointment of M. Petersén to represent the Union, as an observer, at the International Life-Saving Congress to be held in Copenhagen next June; and the decision that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Union should represent it at the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

It will be clear from the foregoing that the Union is steadily and methodically pursuing the difficult and complicated task before it with the close co-operation of the International Red Cross bodies. Three-quarters of the contributions promised for the initial fund have now been paid in, representing the payments of twelve of the twenty-seven member countries.

IN U. S. S. R.

(From a Correspondent)

In the course of a recent study tour in the territory of the Soviet Union, I was privileged to visit the headquarters of the Executive Committee of the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R., whose address is: Ipatievsky-Per. 6, Moscow. I was most courteously received by Mr. Bronstein, Director of the Foreign Department.

As he spoke, he added expression to his words by photos of the numberless activities in which the Red Cross and Red Crescent are now engaged.

a decree of September 12th, 1930, which defines their main object as "improving the health conditions of work and of life, and bringing aid to the victims of war and disasters".

The Alliance's governing bodies are:

1) The Congress of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the U. S. S. R.,

2) The Executive Committee,

3) The Bureau of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee comprises representatives of each of the Societies composing

Enrolling Members in a Factory in U. S. S. R.

The Alliance comprises as many as nine federated Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. They are the:

Red Cross of Armenia
Red Crescent of Azerbeidjan
Red Cross of Georgia
Red Cross of the R. S. F. S. R. (Russian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Red Cross of White Russia
Red Crescent of Tadjikistan
Red Crescent of Turkmenistan
Red Cross of Ukraine
Red Crescent of Uzbekistan.

These Societies were federated into an Alliance in 1925, and the Statutes were promulgated by

the Alliance. It is elected by the Congress, which fixes the number of members the Executive Committee shall have, each Society being represented in proportion to the numbers of its own membership.

The revenue of the Alliance is derived from:

a) The fees of the member Societies,

b) Grants from Government enterprises and institutions, and from professional, cooperative and social bodies,

c) Taxes levied on consular documents and on railway and steamer tickets.

d) The profits from Red Cross or Red Crescent enterprises, and from the Red Cross Lottery.

e) Individual and collective gifts.

Each of the nine federated Societies has its own Council, Executive Committee and President, and its own regional and local committees.

The revenue of each Society is derived from:

1) Membership fees, which are uniformly fixed at 1 rouble 20 kopeks. This fee is reduced by half for the disabled.

2) The revenue from "Red Cross Weeks".

3) Individual and collective gifts.

4) The revenue from Red Cross activities (the manufacture of hospital and dispensary equipment, medical and surgical instruments, drugs and dressings, medical care in the factories. State agricultural stations, and co-operative farms, hair-dressing establishments).

With a total membership of approximately five millions, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies work according to a definite plan which has been drawn up in consultation with the national public health authorities. The main features of this plan are:

1) Propagation of the spirit and programme of the Red Cross, membership and fund-raising campaigns.

2) Propagation of the principles of industrial and rural hygiene, and of family, school and individual hygiene. (National particularities receive special attention in this connexion).

3) A campaign against industrial accidents and diseases; improvement of the sanitary conditions in lavatories, kitchens, etc.

4) Co-operation in every phase of the public health movement, and in the promotion of production.

A number of permanent and temporary crêches have been provided by the Red Cross in the territory of the Union, as well as hospitals, sanatoria, holiday camps, sailors' homes, polyclinics and dispensaries, disinfection stations, baths and laundries. Nearly 70,000 medical ports have been set up in connexion with factories, workshops, mines, sorkhozes, kolkhozes, railway stations and harbours. School children are given lessons in hygiene, and may become members of a Red Cross or Red Crescent Society when they reach the age of 16. Children between 10 and 16 are enrolled in a Junior organization called "The Young Friends of the Red Cross".

One of the ten Polyclinics established by the Red Cross in Moscow, which I visited, is attended by more than 100,000 patients yearly, and three out of every five attend more than once. When necessary, doctors are sent from this polyclinic to the patients' homes.

In a galosh factory, two-thirds of the staff of 10,000 workers are members of the Red Cross. This unit is provided with a well equipped dispensary for first aid, and it organizes lectures and other meetings.

Women are playing every year an increasingly valuable part in Red Cross and Red Crescent work. Nearly 60 per cent of the local Red Cross and Red Crescent work is conducted under feminine direction.

In many areas, a notable feature of Red Cross or Red Crescent enterprise is a contributory scheme for the provision of a trained nurse. In urban areas, much of her work is in factories, where she supervises women workers both before and after confinement, instructing them in pre-natal and infant welfare. Two months before and two months after her confinement a woman factory worker in the U.S.S.R., while continuing to receive full pay, is released from work. If need be she can be accommodated in a special rest home. When she returns to work she leaves her baby in the factory crêche and, the better to attend to her maternal duties, she is allowed to report for work every day half an hour later than her fellow workers. When her child is a little older, he is cared for in a Kindergarten school, also attached to the factory.

To illustrate the spirit in which the ailing are cared for, I should mention that every Rolls Royce motor car I recognized during my stay in Soviet territory proved to be an ambulance. Because they are the most comfortable vehicles in the world, I was told, all the available Rolls Royce motor cars taken over by the State were converted into ambulances for the transportation of the sick.

In sparsely populated areas with inadequate communications by land and water, a first aid service by aeroplane has been developed. Patients with appendicitis, or any other ailment for which immediate, skilled, operative intervention is required, are taken by air to the nearest surgical hospital. This service, when fully developed, will do much to solve one of the most distressing problems of life in the wilds.

Similarly, on the Dnieper, a three-decker steamboat, with a big Red Cross on its funnel, serves as a floating rest home, its airy decks available for tired workers.

In Leningrad, we find a building with the notice outside: "MEDICAL STATION FOR FOREIGN SEAMEN". The name of the Norwegian explorer, Fridtjof Nansen, appears on both sides of the doorway, in generous appreciation of what he did for millions of Russians. It was in 1924 that the Norwegian Red Cross Society brought to the attention of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies its scheme for the establishment of a chain of Red Cross stations throughout the world for seamen of every nationality. Here, in Leningrad, is a very tangible proof, not only of the viability of the Norwegian scheme, but also of the spirit of international cooperation which the Red Cross inspires. The Red Cross spirit has taken root amid the novel circumstances and conditions which are being created in the Soviet Union, as firmly, it would seem, as anywhere in the world.

ARE YOU GOING TO TOKYO?

THE Central Committees of a number of Red Cross Societies have shown themselves alive to the desirability of arranging for the attendance at International Red Cross Conferences not only of representatives from the Central Committee itself, but also of men and women whose participation in Red Cross work is normally restricted within narrower bounds. The leaders of Red Cross activity in local sections are becoming increasingly conscious of the fact that one of the strongest appeals which the Red Cross makes to its ever growing membership lies in the fact that the Red Cross is a world movement standing for genuine international co-operation. As this realization grows, it is natural that such leaders should show themselves increasingly willing to take time and incur expense in order to attend International Red Cross Conferences and see how the international machinery of the Red Cross actually works.

To facilitate their doing so, the Central Committees of several Societies have invited their local Committees to present the names of people who are desirous of being nominated as members of the delegations which will represent their respective Societies at the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo next October. The incitement to take full advantage of the opportunity thus offered is a strong one, for there are few people with a taste for travel who do not cherish the desire to visit Japan at some time in their lives—and the opportunity for paying such a visit in the ideal conditions arranged by the Japanese Red Cross and by the Japanese Government for the convenience of delegates to the Conference are rare indeed.

Some, however, of those who are tempted by this opportunity have hesitated to seize it because of a mistaken idea that the expense involved is prohibitive, or that the time which must be devoted to travel is necessarily long. Others again, who are already planning to go to Tokyo, may be finding difficulty in collecting full information as to the most convenient lines upon which they can make their arrangements. The League Secretariat has accordingly assembled information on this subject which is summarized below. For the details given acknowledgment must be made to the travel agencies and shipping companies which have so kindly co-operated in placing it at the League's disposal and notably to the American Express Company; to the Canadian Pacific Railway; Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son; the Cunard Line; the Intourist; the N. Y. K., the United States Lines and the Messageries Maritimes.

From Europe.

Most delegates from Europe who have the time to do so will probably wish to take occasion in connection with the Conference to make a complete world tour. In order to avoid encountering hotter weather than is necessary in the tropics, those going round the world will probably elect to go to Japan via America and to return through the Indian Ocean and the Suez Canal after the Conference. For those few who may, however, elect to go to Japan by Suez, the following indications of sailings may be useful:

August 28th. — FELIX ROUSSEL (Messageries Maritimes) from Marseilles, arrives Kobe October 1st.

September 1st. — HARUNA MARU (N. Y. K.) from Marseilles, arrives Kobe October 7th.

September 7th. — RAJPUTANA (P. and O.) from Marseilles, arrives Kobe October 13th.

September 7th. — PORTHOS (Messageries Maritimes) from Marseilles. Connexion at Shanghai with boat arriving Japan October 16th.

September 7th. — CONTE VERDE (Lloyd Triestino) from Trieste, arrives Shanghai October 1st. (From Shanghai express boats of the N. Y. K. Line run to Kobe every 2 or 3 days).

Delegates proceeding via America have of course an almost unlimited choice of boats for the Atlantic passage. They should, however, be careful not to postpone their choice too long as September is the month during which the return tourist traffic to the United States is heaviest. The majority of delegates will probably wish to land in New York, but for those who expect to embark at Vancouver for their transpacific passage, there is also the alternative of the Canadian Pacific Liners which land at Quebec or Montreal.

For those who wish to leave at the latest possible moment before the Conference, it should be noted that the BREMEN (Norddeutscher Lloyd), the AQUITANIA (Cunard Line) and the EMPRESS OF BRITAIN (C. P. R.) are all scheduled to sail on September 22nd, and that connection may be made from any of these with transpacific sailings ensuring arrival in Japan on October 17th, 18th or 19th. The last cabin class boat arriving in Japan in time for the Conference is the PRESIDENT HARDING, leaving Europe September 18th.

The journey across the American Continent may be made over any of a number of railroads and takes a minimum of four days. Delegates who are able to visit Washington en route are assured of a cordial welcome at the headquarters of the American Red Cross.

The transpacific sailings during the period immediately preceding the Conference are as follows:

Sept. 21st. — From San Francisco, PRESIDENT WILSON (Dollar Line), arriving Yokohama Oct. 8.

Sept. 22nd. — From Vancouver, EMPRESS OF CANADA (Canadian Pacific), arriving Yokohama Oct. 6.

Sep. 26th. — From Seattle, HIKAWA MARU (N. Y. K.); arriving Yokohama Oct. 10.

Sept. 26th. — From Portland (Oregon) a boat of the States Line arriving Yokohama Oct. 12.

Sept. 28th. — From San Francisco, PRESIDENT MONROE (Dollar Line), arriving Kobe Oct. 18.

Sept. 29th. — From Seattle, PRESIDENT MCKINLEY (Dollar Line) arriving Yokohama Oct. 10.

Oct. 4th. — From San Francisco, ASAMA MARU (N. Y. K.), arriving Yokohama Oct. 18.

Oct. 5th. — From San Francisco, PRESIDENT COOLIDGE (Dollar Line), arriving Yokohama Oct. 19.

Oct. 6th. — From Vancouver, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (Canadian Pacific), arriving Yokohama Oct. 17.

For delegates from Europe who cannot afford the time to make the journey by sea or who are interested in getting an impression of conditions in the territory of the Soviet Union on their way to Japan, the Intourist State Travel Bureau of the U. S. S. R. has made special arrangements in agreement with the Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. The TRANSSIBERIAN Railway provides two alternative routes, one by Vladivostock and the other through Manchuria. The delegates taking the Vladivostock train can leave Berlin on September 27th (or Warsaw a day later) and will reach Tokyo on October 14th. The train via Manchuria calls for departure from Berlin on October 2nd, and those who travel by it are sure to arrive in Tokyo on October 15th.

The return journey to Europe.

Via Siberia. — Delegates returning by the transsiberian route can leave Tokyo on November 6th and connect at Vladivostock on November 10th with the train which reaches Berlin November 22nd.

Via America. — Those who elect to return via America will find that the first transpacific boat to leave after the Conference rises is a Dollar Line boat which is scheduled to sail from Yokohama on October 30th and to reach San Francisco on November 14th. Delegates taking this route will therefore find it possible to be back in Europe before the end of November.

Those who can spare a little more time for sight-seeing in Japan after the close of the Conference, will be able to take one of the following boats from Yokohama.

Nov. 3rd. — PRESIDENT MCKINLEY (American Mail Line) arriving Victoria and Seattle Nov. 13.

Nov. 8th. — ASAMA MARU (N. Y. K.), arriving San Francisco Nov. 21.

Nov. 10th. — EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (Canadian Pacific, arriving Vancouver Nov. 19.

Nov. 13th. — HIYE MARU (N. Y. K.), arriving Seattle Nov. 27.

Via Suez. — It is probable, however, that the majority of delegates from Europe will elect to travel home by Suez on one of the following boats:

Oct. 31st. — CHENONCEAUX (Messageries Maritimes) from Kobe, arriving Marseilles Dec. 5.

Nov. 1st. — HARUNA MARU (N. Y. K.) from Kobe (or Moji, Nov. 3), arriving Marseilles Dec. 8th.

Nov. 2nd. — PRESIDENT VAN BUREN (Dollar Line) from Kobe, arriving Naples Dec. 15, Marseilles Dec. 19.

Nov. 6th. — CHITRAL (P. and O.) from Kobe, arriving Marseilles Dec. 23.

Nov. 9th. — SARPEDON (Blue Funnel), from Yokohama (or Kobe, Nov. 13), arriving Marseilles Dec. 20.

Nov. 11th. — KATORI MARU (N. Y. K.) from Kobe, arriving Marseilles Dec. 23.

Nov. 11th. — CONTE ROSSO (Lloyd Triestino) from Shanghai, arriving Trieste Dec. 7.

Nov. 14th. — D'ARTAGNAN (Messageries Maritimes) from Kobe, arriving Marseilles Dec. 19.

Nov. 16th. — PRESIDENT GARFIELD (Dollar Line) from Kobe, arriving Naples Dec. 29 and Marseilles Jan. 2.

Nov. 20th. — CARTHAGE (P. and O.) from Yokohama, arriving Marseilles Dec. 28.

Nov. 25th. — KASHIMA MARU (N. Y. K.) from Kobe, arriving Marseilles Jan. 6.

Europe-bound boats from Kobe all call at Shanghai and after Shanghai at Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo and Port Said. The boats of the Messageries Maritimes also touch at Saigon and Djibouti.

Via Korea and Manchukuo. — It may be well to remind prospective delegates that among the facilities which the Japanese Red Cross has arranged in connection with the Conference, one of the most appreciable will be the privilege of free first-class railway travel in Japan and Korea, and also over the railroads under Japanese control in Manchukuo. Consequently those who are interested in visiting these relatively less well known countries will be able to do so at very little cost before or after the Conference.

Via Philippines and Dutch East Indies. — Some of the participants in the work of the Conference will, no doubt, wish to include the Philippine Islands and the Netherlands East Indies in their homeward journey. Those wishing to proceed (via Shanghai and Hong Kong) to Manila, will be able to take the Dollar Liner PRESIDENT VAN BUREN from Kobe on November 2nd arriving Manila on November 12th, or the EMPRESS OF JAPAN (C. P. R.) on November 4th, arriving at Manila on November 11th. Certain N. Y. K. boats also run between Kobe and Manila via China ports.

From Manila, travellers may either return to Hong Kong and there pick up a boat sailing direct for Europe via Suez or, if they wish to visit the Netherlands East Indies, may continue by the TJIBADAC—a Dutch boat of the Java-China-Japan Line—which leaves Manila on

November 15th, touches at Bali November 21st and arrives at Surabaya in Java November 22nd. Allowing a few days for sightseeing in Java (including the journey by rail or motor-car to Batavia), the first convenient sailing from Batavia to Penang will be the J. VAN OLDENBARNEVELDT on November 28th. This boat is due to arrive in Singapore on November 30th, and delegates can either proceed direct on her to Europe arriving in Genoa about December 18th, or, if they wish to do so, can transship at Singapore to another Europe-bound boat or proceed by rail to Penang and thence to Calcutta if they wish to include India in their itinerary.

Cost of travel from Europe to Tokyo and Back.

The expense involved in the journey to Tokyo and back from Europe will naturally vary according to the itineraries and steamship lines selected and the class of accommodation engaged.

Those taking the TRANSSIBERIAN route will no doubt wish to have 1st category sleeping accommodation which costs one way something over £62 (from Berlin to Tokyo or vice-versa). For a return ticket there is a reduction of 10 % each way on the whole of the transit within the territory of the Soviet Union. Board is provided in the Restaurant car at the rate of 15 shillings a day.

It may be important, for delegates who are anxious to be absent from Europe as short a time as possible, to note that the transsiberian route will enable them to leave as late as October 2nd from Berlin and to be back in Berlin by November 22nd.

For delegates going to Tokyo by America and returning either by the same route or via Suez, the first class fare ranges between £150 and £180. In cabin class the round trip figure may run to a little more than £130, and in second or tourist class to £100 or less. The experience of members of the Secretariat who have travelled extensively suggests that delegates will probably find cabin or even tourist accommodation entirely satisfactory on the Atlantic and that cabin class accommodation (such as is furnished for example on the HIKAWA MARU from Seattle) is also satisfactory on the Pacific. On the other hand it is relatively uncomfortable to make long sea journeys in tropical climates otherwise than under first class conditions.

For any given itinerary specially advantageous rates are quoted on request:

by the N. Y. K. Line (in combination with the Cunard or any other transatlantic shipping line);

by the United States Lines (in combination with the Dollar and American Mail Lines);

and by the Canadian Pacific Line (in combination with the P. and O.).

The minimum time of absence from Europe for the round-the-world tour can be obtained by sailing September 22nd on the BREMEN, AQUITANIA or EMPRESS OF BRITAIN and returning either by the CHENONCEAUX reaching Marseilles on December 5th or the CONTE ROSSO reaching Trieste December 7th.

From the United States and Canada.

The indications given above show the sailing dates which are likely to be of interest to delegates from North America. The figures quoted for first class transpacific return fares vary between $380 and $480. The prices on the N. Y. K. cabin boats are lower than this, and the return fare on the one class boats of the States Line from Portland (Oregon) is less than $300. Second class round trip accommodation ranges between $200 and $300.

For delegates from North America desiring to continue round the world and to go home by Europe, the indications already given for delegates from Europe may be of service.

From Mexico, Central and South America.

The direct sailings from Latin American ports are somewhat infrequent, and practically none of the ships on these services run direct from their port of departure to Yokohama. Latin American delegates will consequently have advantage in proceeding by the most direct route from their respective countries to San Francisco, sailing thence to Japan by one of the routes already indicated.

From the Near East.

Delegates from the Near East will probably find it convenient either to pick up the transsiberian railway at Moscow or to take East-bound sailings (P. and O., Messageries Maritimes or Lloyd Triestino) from Port Said. The cost of the return voyage from Port Said to Kobe runs between £120 and £140 first class and about £90 second class.

In conclusion it may be appropriate to remind attending delegates that the Japanese Red Cross has kindly arranged with hotels in Japan to give a special low rate, representing a rebate of about 20 % to participants in the Conference. Owing to the low rate of exchange and cost of living in Japan, delegates may feel assured that their living expenses during their stay in Japan will be reduced to a minimum. Nor is it necessary, except for delegates who may plan to visit tropical countries before or after the Conference, to supply themselves with any special equipment or clothing for their visit to Japan. The Tokyo climate in October may be compared to the September climate in France or England, and the clothes prescribed for ceremonial occasions are the same as in the Western countries.

The only national custom for which foreign visitors are occasionally unprepared is the necessity for removing their foot gear when entering Japanese style houses.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

League Representation at Tokyo Conference

The official delegation representing the League of Red Cross Societies will as usual be appointed by the Board of Governors at the meeting of the Board the day before the Conference opens. The Secretariat will be represented by Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General, Mr. L. de Gielgud, Under-Secretary General, and M. Milsom, director of Junior Red Cross. Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor of the League, has been authorized to accept the invitation of the Japanese Red Cross to go to Tokyo as the guest of the Japanese Society, in order to act as official nterpreter for the Conference.

Diploma for League

The organizing committee of the International Health Exhibition, held at Madrid in 1933 concurrently with the Congress of Army Medical and Pharmaceutical Services, has awarded a Diploma of Honour to the League of Red Cross Societies in recognition of its collaboration in that exhibition.

Exhibit for Tokyo

The League will have the opportunity, in Tokyo, of making its work known among a group with which the Secretariat is not in regular contact, since the delegates participating in the XVth International Red Cross Conference will, of course, include Government representatives, and also the delegates of a number of international organizations working in fields parallel to those of the activities of the Red Cross. It has therefore seemed appropriate to plan a series of exhibits to illustrate, for the information of those who are not acquainted with them, the history of the Red Cross movement, and the extensive activities which Red Cross Societies conduct throughout the world. A plan for an exhibition of this kind has been worked out by the Secretariat, and its execution has been entrusted to two artists of repute. An American, Mr. R. S. Wright, has accepted a commission to prepare a central panel illustrating the history of the Red Cross from 1863 to 1934, and a French artist, M. Neveu, has been entrusted with the preparation of a series of other panels, each of which will illustrate a particular phase of Red Cross activity.

Films on Nursing Procedures

The League has recently acquired seven films showing different types of Nursing Procedures, which, it is believed, will be of value to Red Cross Societies in their schools of nursing and for propaganda purposes.

The films have been prepared by Miss Anne M. Goodrich, who was trained at the Yale University School of Nursing and obtained a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to make a study of the use of moving pictures for the teaching of Nursing Technique. The films which the League Secretariat holds at the disposal of Red Cross Societies, are:

(1) MORNING CARE OF A PATIENT WITH THE RIGHT LEG IN A PLASTER CAST. — Yale University School of Nursing, New Haven.

This film shows the nurse collecting her equipment; method of procedure in bathing the patient; remaking of the bed; removal of equipment from the bed-side.

Length 1,200 ft. (two reels).

(2) PREPARATION OF OPERATION BED. — John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

The nurse collects her equipment. The bed is stripped and prepared to receive a patient returning from an operation. The patient returns and is put to bed.

Length 1,000 ft. (one reel).

(3) NURSING IN AN INFANTS' WARD. — John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

This film shows the nurse putting on a mask and gown. Methods of picking up and holding the baby. The undressing, weighing, dressing and feeding of the baby are shown.

Length 900 ft. (one reel).

(4) PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING.— East Harlem Health Service, New York.

(*a*) CONTENTS OF A PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES BAG. — This film shows a general view of the contents and is followed by the separate pieces naming the articles.

Length 1,000 ft. (one reel).

(*b*) DEMONSTRATION OF BABY'S BATH IN THE HOME. — In this film we see the nurse leaving the office and going to the home where she is to demonstrate to the mother how to bathe her two weeks old baby. This picture is particularly interesting on account of the family relations. The mother is to be seen closely watching the procedure, while the grandmother helps the nurse gather the equipment. The older children are also interested spectators.

Length 1,300 ft. (two reels)

(*c*) THE WELL BABY HEALTH CLINIC. — This picture starts with mothers and babies entering. We see the particular baby that is to be followed through the centre, and then general views of other mothers and children. The baby is followed through while it is weighed and the mother is instructed by the Public Health Nurse. The baby is seen by the Doctor who thoroughly examines it.

Length 900 ft. (one reel).

All these films (35 mm.), with captions in French, English and German, can be obtained on application to the Secretariat of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Roneographed Material issued by League

The printed pamphlets issued by the League Secretariat are prepared with a view to supplying to each national Society a sufficient number of copies for circulation to provincial and local committees. In addition to material of this kind, experience has

shown that the central committees of national Societies appreciate receiving detailed studies of problems which are of national importance in each country, and also specimen material which is not suitable for general distribution, but may be found suggestive in preparing propaganda and publication material for national consumption. Papers of this character are, as a measure of economy, issued by the Secretariat in roneographed form. Among the material of this kind recently issued may be mentioned a paper—which has aroused wide interest—on the privileges accorded to national Red Cross Societies by their respective Governments; notes for standard lectures on the organization and work of the League, and two specimen child welfare pamphlets (in French)—the first dealing with the care of infants in arms, and the second with children between two and six years old. Other roneographed material which it is planned to issue during the year will include: a study of the methods used by national Societies in raising funds; a study of the disaster preparedness plans of at least one —and perhaps two—European countries, and a paper on Red Cross nursing schools.

The Life of Florence Nightingale

The League has acquired a set of 46 slides representing the life of Florence Nightingale. These depict her early life, her home, and important people who associated with her throughout her life. They include pictures of her at work in the Crimea; portraits taken towards the end of her life; and pictures of the various memorials set up to perpetuate her memory.

These slides (in the form of films), with the text in French and English, can be placed at the disposal of Red Cross Societies.

Missions

Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor, left Paris on April 16th for Geneva, where he attended the meeting of the Child Welfare Commission of the League of Nations. He returned to Paris on April 19th.

Mr. L. E. de Gielgud, Under-Secretary General, proceeded to London on April 23th for the purpose of representing the Secretariat at the funeral of the late Sir Claude Hill, Honorary Director General of the League of Red Cross Societies, whose death is announced on another page.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

The Inaugural Meeting of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation will be held on July 5th at 3 p. m. at 15, Manchester Square, London, W. 1. Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, will take the Chair.

Agenda.

1. To receive the report of the Provisional Committee.
2. To consider the Draft Trust Deed and the Rules and Regulations for the Foundation.
3. Appointment of Trustees.
4. Election of President and Hon. Officers.
5. Appointment of Committee of Management.
6. Other Business.

Invitations to appoint delegates to attend this meeting have been sent to the President of the International Council of Nurses, the Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, and the Presidents of the Florence Nightingale Memorial Committees in countries where such committees have been constituted.

International Congress of Army Medical and Pharmaceutical Services.

The fourth session of the International Office of Army Medical Documentation will be held at Liége (Belgium) from June 27th to 30th next, under the honorary chairmanship of the Belgian Minister of National Defence. In view of the fact that important questions of international law relating to warfare have been set down for discussion at that meeting, it is anticipated that several diplomats, army and naval officers, and legal experts will attend.

A New Nightingale Committee in New York.

A Florence Nightingale Foundation Committee has been set up in New York, with Mrs. Henry P. Davison—widow of the founder of the League of Red Cross Societies—as Honorary Chairman. Mrs. Olmsted, chairman of the Nursing Service Committee of the New York Red Cross Chapter, has been appointed Chairman. Some twenty members have been elected to sit on the Committee, and the first general meeting was held towards the end of March. Prior to this, Mrs. Davison held a small preliminary meeting at her house.

On April 18th, a large meeting was held at the Red Cross Chapter House, in the course of which the guests—numbering several hundreds—were addressed by eminent Red Cross leaders on various aspects of the Foundation.

International Courses.

The presentation of certificates to the nurses who have successfully completed the International Courses for 1933-34 offered by the Provisional Committee for the Florence Nightingale International Foundation at Bedford College, in conjunction with the College of Nursing, will be held at Bedford College on July 9th at 3.30 p.m.

Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Provisional Committee and Member of the Board of Governors of the League, will preside. The certificates will be presented by Miss Lloyd Still, President of the International Council of Nurses. Among the speakers will be Lord Cecil of Chelwood, Mlle Odier, Member of the International Red Cross Committee, and Miss Jebb, Principal of Bedford College.

BOOK REVIEWS

Matériaux pour l'étude des calamités, published by the Geographical Society of Geneva under the auspices of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies.

Summary of No. II-III, 1933:

I. — Die Anthropogeographische Bedeutung der Erdbeben, by W. Severit. — Le cyclone de Camaguey (Cuba), by O. Messerly.

II. — Facts and Data. — National Commissions: France. — Der Hygienedienst bei der Katastrophenhilfe (Dr. Johann Steiner). — Une enquête internationale sur les incendies de forêts (Ch. Bois). — Seismological chronicle.

III. — Bibliography.

Red Medicine, Socialized Health in Soviet Russia, by Sir Arthur Newsholme and John A. Kingsbury. Published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York, 1933.

For a genuinely objective and scientifically accurate treatise on the organization of health and medical care in U. S. S. R., it would have been hard to find two more competent investigators than Sir Arthur Newsholme, the celebrated British public health administrator, and John Adams Kingsbury, the Secretary of the Milbank Foundation of America and organizer of the now famous health demonstrations of Cattaraugus, Syracuse and New York.

''Red Medicine'' tells a remarkable story, in figures and prose, of the influence exerted by the medical services on living conditions in Soviet Russia, the part played by the entire population in promoting individual and collective hygiene, the close linking up of preventive and curative medicine, and the creation of a nation-wide medical service available to all.

The authors conclude their masterly treatise with an analysis of the characteristics and needs of the medical organization, and draw comparisons between the U. S. S. R. and other countries in this respect.

To Mothers, by Henry Daniel Chambers. John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, 83 Great Titchfield Street, London, 1934.

This instructive little book is the work of a medical man who combines deep human understanding with a complete mastery of his subject. In simple terms, he prepares young women for their duties as wives and mothers ; psychological considerations and health hints are judiciously mingled. The author has a high ideal of marriage, but a practical one. Not only young women, but young men as well, will derive profit and pleasure from reading this admirably-penned and fascinating book.

International Union against Venereal Disease, General Assembly (Cairo 1933). Published in French by the Institut Alfred-Fournier, 25, boulevard St.-Jacques, Paris, 1934.

In this volume will be found the full reports and debates of last year's meeting of the International Union against Venereal Disease, bearing on individual prophylaxis, anti-venereal propaganda, the regulation of prostitution, voluntary and obligatory treatment, the anti-venereal campaign in Egypt, etc. Constituting as it does a symposium of the views and experiences of the world's foremost authorities on venereal disease, this publication is assured of an honoured place on the bookshelves of every scientific institution and of the great majority of general practitioners.

THE LEAGUE
OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Board of Governors

Chairman :

Hon. John Barton PAYNE,
(American Red Cross).

Vice-Chairmen :

Col. P. DRAUDT,
(German Red Cross).

Marquis de LILLERS,
(French Red Cross).

Señor E. J. CONILL,
(Cuban Red Cross).

Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI,
(Japan Red Cross).

Secretary-General

Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

Répertoire sanitaire maritime international, 1934. 2nd edition. Published by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, 195, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

The governments signatory to the International Health Convention of June 21st, 1926, pledged themselves to keep each other informed of all steps taken in their respective countries to give effect to the Convention. The resulting data have been collated by the International Public Health Office into a 1,000 page volume, arranged alphabetically according to country. The information relates to marine health administration, health taxes, and port medical organization in a hundred States, colonies and protectorates. An alphabetical list of ports facilitates reference.

The History of Maternity, by Dr. James Rapcsànyi. (In Magyar). Published by the Stephanie Association, Budapest, 1933. Illustrated.

By upsetting individual equilibrium, the war and the economic crisis have exercised a harmful influence on home life, says the author of ''The History of Maternity''. The moral pivot of the family is the mother, but the ideal of mother and family is being replaced by a new conception which imperils the individual, the community and the race.

Dr. James Rapcsànyi passes in review the habits and superstitions governing marriage, pregnancy, childbirth and infant rearing, which have prevailed from the earliest times to the present day. From the medical, historical, ethnological and documentary point of view, his book makes remarkable and fascinating reading. The facts relating to Hungary are, of course, treated in greater detail.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS.